

**[CONFIDENTIAL.]**

**SELECTIONS**

**FROM THE**

**VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS**

**PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,**

**NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,**

**OUDH, CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RAJPUTANA,**

**Received up to 1st March, 1883.**

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**GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.**

A correspondent of the *Koh-i-Nūr* (Lahore), of the 24th February, writing from Gorakhpur, states that natives cannot be too careful in performing the duties which are to be entrusted to them in connection with local self-government. They should remember that the scheme has many opponents. If it failed, Lord Ripon's Government would be brought into disrepute, and we would be condemned as quite unfit for the management of our affairs. As regards the selection of members of the municipal committee in any town, first the number of members should be determined, and then the town should be divided into an equal number of wards. The zamindars, lambardars and other respectable persons living in

Local self-government.

Circulation,  
440 copies.

each ward should be invited to some place and required to nominate respectable and educated members for their respective wards. The Collector should publish a list of the nominated members throughout the town, in order to ascertain whether the people are satisfied with the selections. If any objection is urged against the nominated member for any ward, the matter should be decided by the members themselves in accordance with the wishes of the majority of the inhabitants of that ward. The president should be selected at a general meeting. Every municipal committee should publish proceedings of its meetings, in order that the public may have an opportunity of criticising them. It would be a good thing if a public association were established at every place to bring the wants of the people to the notice of the municipal committee. There are many municipal committees which hold their meetings at the Collector's office, at his house, or at a hired house. Every committee should have a hall of its own.

Circulation,  
300 copies.

The *Sahas* (Allahabad), of the 27th February, in continuation of its article on the state of things in the North-Western Provinces as compared to that in Bengal (*vide* page 139 of the Selections from Vernacular Newspapers for the week ending the 15th February, 1883), proceeds to remark that in Bengal the permanent settlement is in vogue. The landlords take interest in the welfare of their tenants, and have even established schools for the education of the sons of the latter. In these provinces the settlement is temporary. There is no friendly feeling between the landholders and the cultivators, and litigation between them prevails in a large degree. The only care of the former is to fleece the latter to their hearts' content. Lands are generally rackrented, and disturbances are also very frequent. Landlords can oppress their tenants with perfect impunity. There are many small zamindars in these provinces. Some zamindars instigate litigation among cultivators and then make it a means of extorting money from them. In short, the condition of the

agrarian-class should be such as to make it a means of

agricultural classes in these provinces is very unsatisfactory. The state of towns in these provinces, so far as regards sanitary arrangements, is so bad that municipal administration may be said to be practically non-existent. The roads are in such a neglected state that, if a little strong wind blows even in the cold weather, the people are put to great inconvenience from the dust. The streets and bye-lanes are generally very filthy, and after a heavy fall of rain in the rains they present the appearance of small streams for some hours, and the current is so strong that it carries everything before it. But it is a matter of satisfaction that zealous strangers, who take deep interest in municipal affairs, have now begun to be admitted to municipal committees, and it is to be hoped that municipal administration will gradually improve.

A correspondent of the *Mihir-i-Nimroz* (Bijnor), of the 22nd February, states that at those places where the chaukidari tax is levied the tax is assessed by the village-headmen. If any person files an objection, the objection is forwarded to the headmen for enquiry and report. This practice is very objectionable. Obviously it is not to be expected that the assessors should change their own opinion. Such objections should be enquired into and decided by the officers themselves.

Circulation,  
100 copies.

The *Oudh Akhbār* (Lucknow), of the 24th February, referring to the remarks made by the *Pioneer*, in its issue of the 21st February, on the subject of child-marriage among the Hindūs, observes that there is no doubt that the custom is a great evil and deserves to be put down by the law. But it would seem that times are not yet ripe for the application of legislative remedy. As education and civilization have made but little progress among the people, there is reason to fear that a marriage law may lead to a great deal of crime. The Government should first call for the opinions of the leaders of the Hindū community as to the maxims on which child-marriage

Circulation,  
620 copies.

is based. There are already men among the Hindús who condemn child-marriage and advocate the re-marriage of widows, but their number is very small.

Circulation,  
250 copies.

The *Benares Gazette*, of the 25th February, states that

The assault committed  
on Lieutenant Alexander  
at Benares by villagers.

since the *Pioneer* has been removed from under the management of Mr. A. P. Sinnett, the writings of that journal have again been marked with prejudice and partiality. The new editor necessarily conducts the paper in accordance with the thoughts and feelings of the proprietors of it. Our contemporary has expressed unfavourable views about the Native Magistrates' Jurisdiction Bill. Had the paper been in the hands of Mr. Sinnett, he would have strongly supported the Bill, and silenced the mouths of European Civilians. Just look at the one-sided version given by our contemporary of an unfortunate incident that recently occurred at Chandauli in Benares. It says that, when Lieutenant Alexander was engaged in shooting in the neighbourhood of Mughal Sarai, the villagers committed a serious assault on him without provocation, because the severe punishment that is usually inflicted on European soldiers who shoot natives in self-defence has induced villagers to believe that no sportsman will now dare to defend himself! Our contemporary's statement is utterly false. We have heard that Lieutenant Alexander seized a village woman and attempted to commit an outrage. As soon as the villagers heard her cries, they ran to the spot and gave him a slight beating in a state of excitement. Hence it will be perceived that he highly deserved the chastisement he received. Had he been a native, he would have been killed then and there. The *Pioneer* must remember that our countrymen are very jealous of the chastity of their women. They never resist Europeans except when the latter attempt to violate their women. It would seem that our contemporary does not like to see European soldiers severely punished for shooting natives like beasts of prey.

The *Asháatu-l-Sunnat*\* (Lahore), for December, 1882      Circulation, 300 copies.  
 The release of the Wahábi (received on the 28th February), in  
 prisoners.      commenting on the release of Wahábi

prisoners, remarks that those Indian Musalmáns who are popularly called Wahábís repudiate that title as a misnomer. That term usually means a follower of Abdu-l-Waháb of Nejed in Arabia, but they are by no means his followers and even condemn his tenets. They follow the Qurán and the Hadís (the traditional sayings of Muhammad), and would call themselves *Ahl-i-Hadís*, i.e., the followers of the *Hadís*. However, as the Government has applied the appellation of Wahábís to them in its Resolution in question, we will also call them by that name in this article. The release of the Wahábi prisoners is due to several causes:—(1) The release of the prisoners ought to be principally attributed to the magnanimity, the mercy, and wisdom of Lord Ripon. The enquiries made by His Lordship as to the conduct of the prisoners and their relatives through the Bengal and Panjáb Governments convinced him that no danger could be apprehended from them, and therefore he did not consider it necessary to detain the prisoners in custody any more. (2) Dr. Hunter's pamphlet on Indian Musalmáns and the writings of some other Englishmen, not well acquainted with the tenets of Islám, created false doubts in the mind of Government about the loyalty of Musalmáns. Now it would seem that the mind of Government has been disabused. The Hon'ble Saiyid Ahmad Khán was the first to give an answer to Dr. Hunter's attack. His brochure, which was printed at London, was very widely circulated. The *Antiquary* of Bombay and the *Civil and Military Gazette* of Lahore also defended the loyalty of Muhammadans. The *Asháatu-l-Sunnat* also published some articles on the subject. The fact of the matter is that those Musalmáns of the Wahábi or any other sect who ever committed any act against Government were always actuated

\* A monthly journal published by one Maulvi Muhammad Hussain, member of the Ahl-i-Hadís sect of Muhammadans.

by private and interested motives, just as Maclean, who made an attempt on the life of Her Majesty, was. (3) The immediate cause of the release of the prisoners is a petition, forwarded by the wife of Maulvi Abdul-l-Rahim, one of the prisoners, to the Government of India on the 11th April, 1881, praying for his release. This petition led to an enquiry being instituted into the conduct of the prisoners of their relatives. Their conduct was found to be satisfactory, and consequently it was decided to set all of them at large. The editor here gives a list of the prisoners and also of their male relatives. In the case of the latter the editor also shows how each of them is employed at present, and proceeds to remark that it will be observed that the male relatives of the prisoners are all pursuing honest professions, and are engaged in promoting their worldly interests. The release of the prisoners will greatly tend to increase the loyalty of the Musalmáns towards Government. But it is to be regretted that the Supreme Government has declared in its Resolution that the prisoners are to be subject to police supervision, and to such other restrictions as to residence as the Local Government may deem proper to impose. The exercise of any control by the police is not only quite unnecessary, but will prove very harassing to the prisoners. When the Government has been convinced of their good conduct, there seems to be no reason why they should be made subject to police control. Moreover, it should be observed that all of them except Maulvi Abdul Rahim are men of no influence and position. As regards Maulvi Abdul Rahim himself, he was convicted on mere suspicion. In 1878 Lord Lytton released two Wahábi prisoners, named Amír Khán and Ibráhim Mandal, without imposing any such restrictions. Under these circumstances, it is to be hoped that Lord Ripon will withdraw the restrictions. However, if Government does not fully trust the prisoners, it may itself secretly watch their proceedings. The editor is glad to state that the Muhammadan Association of Lahore

has resolved to forward addresses to the Panjáb Government and the Supreme Government, thanking them for the release of the prisoners, and hopes that the Muhammadan Associations of other places will follow suit.

A correspondent of the *Reformer* (Lahore), of the 26th

Circulation,  
700 copies.

The treatment of convicts, belonging to the higher classes of the people, in jails.

February, states that Christian prisoners receive much better treatment at Indian jails than ordinary convicts. They are not loaded with irons, they are allowed beds and better food, and have also other indulgences shown to them. Native prisoners, belonging to the higher classes of the community, should be treated in the same way. The editor expresses his concurrence with the views of his correspondent, and hopes Lord Ripon will take the matter into consideration.

The *Bhārat Bandhu* (Aligarh), of the 23rd February,

Circulation,  
125 copies.

The prevalence of the use of *madak* and *chandā*.

states that it appears from the last Panjáb Administration Report that *madak* and *chandā* are largely smoked by the people in that province. The Deputy Commissioner of Peshawar says that the use of these drugs impairs the health of the consumer and makes him idle and unfit for work. The use of these vile drugs is also very prevalent in the North-Western Provinces, and it behoves the Local Government to adopt some measures to check it.

#### LEGISLATION.

The *Benares Gazette*, of the 25th February, states that

Circulation,  
250 copies.

'Native Magistrates' Jurisdiction Bill.

Anglo-Indian contemporaries generally strongly condemn the proposed extension of the jurisdiction of Native Magistrates over Europeans. It is feared that Government may yield to this opposition and give up the idea. The editor here briefly quotes the opinions of the Government of the N.-W. P. and Oudh, Mr. Duthoit, Mr. A. P. Howell, the Commissioner of Berar, and two Deputy Commissioners of that province, and remarks

that it would seem that almost all persons have assumed that one of the opposite parties will be always a native, and talk of the prejudice, the race feeling and the partiality of Native Magistrates. This shows that they are all agreed that Native Magistrates will be able to hold the scales evenly in cases in which only Europeans are concerned. But if they are able to decide the cases of Europeans with impartiality, we do not see why they will not be able to decide cases in which both Europeans and natives are concerned with impartiality. If natives urged the same objection against European Magistrates that has been urged by Europeans against Native Magistrates, Government would be exposed to great difficulty in making special arrangements for the trial of cases between Europeans and natives. In fact a commission, consisting equally of European and Native Magistrates, would have to be appointed for the decision of all such cases. Mr. Howell contends that, just as native women are exempted from appearing in Court, Europeans may be allowed the privilege of being tried by their own countrymen. His contention is quite untenable. The maxim of the English law that a man must be tried by his peers does not refer to the judge, but to the jury. It does not mean that a European criminal must be tried by a European judge, but by jurors who are men of the same position. Accordingly in England, when an artizan is tried, artizans sit on the jury. The exemption of native women from attendance in Court is due not to custom alone, but also to religious prejudices.

Circulation,  
450 copies.

The *Rasbar-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 22nd February, in commenting on the Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Bill, observes that

The same. Lord Ripon's Government has introduced many important reforms ; but the measure in question, if passed, will be regarded as one of its greatest acts. The disability, under which Native Magistrates labour at present, is based on an invidious distinction of race. It is a great slur on the ability and impartiality of Native Magistrates, and leads natives to

imagine that European Magistrates show undue indulgence to European criminals. It is to be regretted that the Anglo-Indian Press is generally opposed to the measure, but we hope that Lord Ripon's Government will not be deterred from carrying out such a necessary reform. Natives should send addresses to the Supreme Government in support of the proposal from all parts of the country.

The *Mihr-i-Nimroz* (Bijnor), of the 22nd February, states

Circulation,  
100 copies.

The same.

that it is well known that the Emperor Akbar granted equal rights and privileges to all classes of his subjects, and consequently his rule was very popular. Aurangzeb pursued a different policy, and alienated all Hindús from him. The result was that his death was followed by a general rebellion throughout the Mughal empire. It is to be regretted that, although Her Majesty declared in her proclamation of 1858 that no distinction of creed or colour would be recognised, European officers continue to make invidious distinctions between natives and Europeans. They do not show the same indulgence even to a native of rank and position as they do to an ordinary European. The recognition of a race distinction is a great blot on British rule. The *Times* says that the extension of the jurisdiction of Native Magistrates over Europeans will have the effect of driving away British capital and British capitalists from the mufassil! Our contemporary also states that if Lord Ripon is bent on removing all anomalies, all Europeans had better leave India with bag and baggage! We were hitherto under the impression that English journals were just and unprejudiced, but the conduct of the *Times* has shaken this belief. If our contemporary reflected over the matter calmly and dispassionately, it would be at once convinced of the wisdom of the measure.

The *Delhi Punch* (Lahore), of the 21st February, contains

Circulation.  
310 copies.

The same.

a picture in which Lord Ripon is represented as presenting Native Magis-

trates with a bunch of flowers called "New powers." The Hon'ble Mr. Ilbert stands behind Lord Ripon and asks the English editors, who are wailing and crying, to be silent.

#### NATIVE STATES.

Circulation,  
320 copies.

The *Sádiqul-Akhbár* (Baháwalpur), of the 22nd February, states that the attack made on the Nawáb of Baháwalpur by the *Civil and Military Gazette* at the instigation of Mehdi Khán, ex-Vazir, is quite unjust. Mehdi Khán had created widespread discontent in the State by his improper proceedings. The Nawáb reported the matter to the Panjáb Government, and expressed his dissatisfaction with his work. But before any orders were issued by the Panjáb Government, the ex-Vazir sent in his resignation and left Baháwalpur without the permission of the Nawáb. The Nawáb has received a sound English education, and is still fond of reading good English authors. He is not so foolish as to desire to get rid of those able officers, whose services have been lent to him by the Panjáb Government, under the evil advice of his scheming courtiers. If he really had had such a desire, he would not have asked that Government to send him another man in place of Mehdi Khán. He always showed great indulgence to the ex-Vazir. Mehdi Khán had the audacity to reinstate some men whom the Nawáb had dismissed, but still the Nawáb remained silent. The Nawáb is not extravagant, and takes a deep interest in the administration. (The *Koh-i-Nár* (Lahore), of the 21st February, publishes a communicated article, in which the writer refers to some of the improper proceedings of Mehdi Khán. The editor advises the Panjáb Government to hush up the matter and not to make a thorough enquiry, lest evil results may follow.)

Circulation,  
310 copies.

The *Delhi Punch* (Lahore), of the 21st February, states that the editor of the *Rahbar-i-Hind* has received great pecuniary aid from Mehdi Khán, the ex-Vazir of Baháwalpur, and the *Rahbar-i-Hind*.

Baháwalpur, and this is the reason why he is always ready to defend him. It will be remembered that, when he was tahsildár at Amritsar and accepted *tambol* (presents) from the people on the occasion of a marriage in his family and was rebuked for it by the Panjáb Government, the *Rahbar-i-Hind* strongly defended his conduct. Formerly it was accustomed to make severe attacks on the Kashmir State, but now it loses no opportunity of praising that State. The fact of the matter is that the editor of that paper is actuated by selfish motives in his writings.

The *Akhbár-i-Ám* (Lahore), of the 21st February, severely takes the *Civil and Military Gazette* to task for the charges brought by it against the Kashmir State in connection with the death of Mr. Johnson. As regards the charge of poisoning, the *Akhbár-i-Ám* remarks that the State had nothing to gain by his death, but, on the contrary, it has suffered great loss. He was governor of Ladakh for the last twelve years, but he rendered no account of the income and expenditure of the province to the State. He misappropriated a great deal of money, and greatly oppressed the people. He remitted lakhs of rupees to his home during his tenure of office. This is a clear proof of his dishonesty. His death has prevented the State from realizing from him the money he had misappropriated and from censuring him for his tyranny and oppression. The *post-mortem* examination held at Lahore has clearly proved that he was not poisoned.

Circulation,  
1,800 copies.

The *Koh-i-Núr* (Lahore), of the 24th February, urges that Sir Sálár Jang's eldest son, Lyáqut Ali Khán, should be appointed Regent in his place. He would be sure to maintain the excellent system of administration established by his father. Moreover, his appointment would mitigate the grief of the friends and relations of the late Regent. True, he is a young and inexperienced man, but his father

Circulation,  
440 copies.

was appointed Vazir at a still earlier age. He has received his education from able European tutors, and has been brought up under the eye of his father. If the management of affairs were entrusted to any man of the old school, we are afraid the present system of administration would be entirely destroyed. We are glad to see that the Government of India has deputed Sir Steuart Bayley to settle the matter. Fortunately for the State the present Resident at Haidarábád is also a very good man. (The *Anjuman-i-Punjab* (Lahore), of the 24th February, is also of opinion that Sir Sálár Jang's son should be appointed in his place.)

A correspondent of the same paper, writing from Haidarábád, states that it is notorious that the death of Sir Sálár Jang. there were two rival factions at Haidarábád, one of which was in favour of Sir Sálár Jang and the other was opposed to him. A very general idea prevails there that he has been poisoned. The Nizám and the Resident should have made an enquiry as to the cause of his death. Their silence has created strong suspicions in the minds of the people. It is surprising that, when the Nizám's tutor, Maulvi Mehdwi, was murdered by the Patháns a short time ago, his anger knew no bounds, but that he has not deemed it necessary to make any enquiry as to the cause of the late Regent's death. The silence of the Government and the Nizám induces the people to imagine that persons of high position are implicated in the affair. Had any British Resident died under such suspicious circumstances, there is no doubt that the whole Baroda drama would have been reacted.

The same paper states that the Mahárájá of Kashmír has appointed a commission to consider the claims brought forward by Mr. Johnson's son against the Mahárájá of Kashmír. the claims brought forward by Mr. Johnson's son against the State. The claims are simply absurd. Some of them are as follows:—  
(1) The Díván had verbally told Mr. Johnson that he would be paid at the same rate as Babu Nilamber, and therefore his

pay should be paid at that rate ! (2) Mr. Johnson went on tour in the country on certain occasions, and therefore he was entitled to a travelling allowance, even though the State had not promised him any travelling allowance ! (3) Over a lakh of rupees worth of property was stolen from Mr. Johnson's house at Ladakh. Although Mr. Johnson himself was Governor of Ladakh at the time, the State should pay him the value of the stolen property !

#### POST-OFFICE AND RAILWAY.

The *Prayág Samáchar* (Allahábád), of the 26th February,

Circulation,  
700 copies.

Natives not allowed to enter the money-order office at the General Post-office at Allahábád with their shoes on.

complaints that natives are not allowed to enter the room, where money-orders are cashed at the General Post-office at Allahabad, with their shoes on, although there is no carpet in the room. This restriction is quite unnecessary and unjust. It causes a great deal of inconvenience to the people, and they also run the risk of losing their shoes in leaving them at the door.

The examination of tickets at the railway station at Agra.

A correspondent of the same paper states that at all other railway stations tickets are generally examined after the passengers have taken their seats in the railway carriages, but at the East India Railway station at Agra a different practice is in vogue. When all the passengers have booked themselves, they are ordered to go and take their seats. In going to the carriages they are made to pass through a narrow door one by one, and a railway clerk examines the tickets as they pass. As the examination of tickets begins a short time before the departure of the train and the passengers are allowed to pass through the door one by one, there is a great rush towards the door at the time, and the confusion that ensues may be better imagined than described. The children begin to cry from pressure, and persons of bad character intentionally push women. The rush affords pick-

pockets a good opportunity of plying their vile trade. This objectionable system of the examination of tickets should be stopped, and the same system that prevails at other stations should be adopted at the Agra station.

#### LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Circulation,  
140 copies.

The *Khair Khwáh-i-Álam* (Delhi), of the 24th February, referring to the monthly journal called the *Voice of India*, recently started at Bombay to give greater publicity to the opinions of the native press, expresses satisfaction at the scheme, but regrets to state that the first number chiefly consists of extracts from native papers printed in English. Some extracts are also to be found from one or two vernacular papers of Bombay. The *Voice of India* should more largely publish extracts from vernacular papers of all provinces, and should be published weekly or fortnightly. Many extracts will lose their interest and utility if they are published after one month. It is necessary that such a journal should be started in every province. (The *Anjuman-i-Panjáb* (Lahore), of the 24th February, states that the get-up of the *Voice of India* is all that could be desired. The first number contains important extracts from native papers of Bombay, Madras, and Bengal, but it is to be regretted that not a single extract has been made from the vernacular papers of the Panjáb, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. The *Voice of India* should also publish extracts from the vernacular papers of these provinces. If it does this, the Government may abolish the office of Government Reporter on the vernacular press.)

Circulation,  
440 copies.

A correspondent of the *Koh-i-Núr* (Lahore), of the 21st February, writing from Haidarábád, states that it appears from a notice published in the *Mazharu-l-Ajáb* of Madras that the King of Persia desires that native editors should regularly send copies of their papers to him. It is his object to have translations of extracts from native papers made into Persian.

and published in a Persian newspaper, in order that he and his subjects may be able to obtain information about the state of things in this country. He is deserving of great praise for adopting such measures for the benefit of his people. May he long live and rule with success.

The *Prayág Samāchār* (Allahābād), of the 26th February, in its local news column, complains that on the 22nd idem, at noon, a chaukidār, name Badri, asked a villager, who carried a walking-stick, to surrender his stick or to give him something. The villager surrendered his stick and went his way. A man of the Ahir caste remonstrated with the chaukidār for his illegal act. On this the latter gave him a slap on the face and took the stick to the police-station. Obviously such ignorant chaukidārs do no good to the people, but, on the contrary, oppress them.

Circulation,  
700 copies.

A correspondent of the *Delhi Punch* (Lahore), of the 21st February, writing from Tonk, makes some complaints about the Paper Mill Company of Lucknow. It would seem that the writer is a shareholder in the company. The writer states that, when the establishment of the mill was projected, Munshi Nawāl Kishor, the proprietor of the *Oudh Akhbār*, repeatedly published articles in that paper holding out prospects of a dividend at 40 per cent. These high hopes induced even many poor persons to invest their small capital in the speculation. Now the manager of the mill has declared a dividend at 8 annas per cent. for three months! It appears that the men employed at the mill are all friends and relatives of the manager of the mill, and are over-paid. The Government should take the projectors to task for deceiving the public by publishing false prospectuses, and compel them to buy the shares of poorer shareholders at par, to save them from loss, or it should itself purchase the whole business at cost price.

Circulation,  
310 copies.

Circulation.  
196 copies.

A local correspondent of the *Agra Akhbar*, of the 21st February, states that a fire broke out in a shop at Bindaganj at Agra on the night of the 16th idem. When the fire was only kindling, the people asked the four police constables who were present at the spot at the time to procure water, but the constables wasted time, and the fire burst out into a flame in twenty minutes. They could have easily fetched some vessels of water from the police-station at Mansur Khan-ki-Guzri, which was situated very near the scene of action, and extinguished the fire. Water was obtained when it was too late. All the articles in the shop were burnt to ashes, and even the building was damaged by the fire.

# LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

( 193 )

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1	<i>Afshar-i-Hind</i>	... Jalandhar,	Urdú	Weekly	Barkat Ali	1883. Feby. 24th	1883. Feby. 25th	132 copies.
2	<i>Afshar-i-Panjáb</i>	... Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Diván Bútá Singh,	" 23rd & 26th	" 26th & 28th respectively.	550 "
3	<i>Agra Akhbar</i>	... Agra	Ditto	Weekly	Maula Bakhsh	" 21st & 28th	" 25th & 1st March res- pectively.	196 "
4	<i>Ahsan-i-Akhbar</i>	... Amroha	Ditto	Ditto	Abu-l-Hasan	" 15th	" 28th	84 "
5	<i>Aina-i-Sitandari</i>	... Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Ahmad Bakhsh	Jany. 25th 2nd, & 25th Feby.	" 27th	70 "
6	<i>Aina-i-Tahzeb</i>	... Saiyidpur,	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Yusuf,	Feby. 5th & 19th	" 25th	250 "
7	<i>Ainu-l-Akhbar</i>	... Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Dilawar Ali	" 23rd	" 26th	100 "
8	<i>Akhbar-i-Alam</i>	... Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Muqarrab Husain Khan.	" 20th & 27th	" 23rd & 1st March res- pectively.	100 "
9	<i>Akhbar-i-Am</i>	... Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Mukand Ram	" 21st	" 25th	1,800 "
10	<i>Almalu-l-Akhbar</i>	... Delhi	Ditto	Weekly	Fakhru-l-din	" 24th & 27th	" 26th & 1st March res- pectively.	84 "
11	<i>Aligarh Institute Gazette.</i>	... Aligarh	Urdú-Eng- lish.	Bi-weekly	Gulab Rao	"	"	299 copies (in- cluding 68 co- pies taken by Govt.)
12	<i>Anjuman-i-Panjáb</i>	... Lahore	Urdú	Weekly	Muhammad Husain,	" 24th	" 27th	425 copies (in- cluding 200 copies taken by Govt.)
13	<i>Anwaru-l-Akhbar</i>	... Lucknow,	Ditto	Ditto	Tegh Bahadur	" 22nd	" 24th	230 copies.

## List of papers examined—(continued).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
14	Ashaatu-l-Sunnat ...	Lahore ...	Urdú ...	Monthly ...	Muhammad Husain,	For the month of Feby. 28th	1883.	300 copies.
15	Ashrafu-l-Akhbar ...	Delhi ...	Ditto ...	Tri-monthly,	Mirzá Khán	Feby. 21st	24th	110
16	Benares Gazette ...	Benares ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Ashraf Ali	25th	28th	250
17	Bhadrat Bandhu ...	Aligarh ...	Hindi-Eng-lish.	Ditto ...	Totá Rám	23rd	26th	125
18	Bhadrati Vilas ...	Agrá ...	Hindi ...	Tri-monthly,	Bhagwan Dás	25th	27th	125
19	Dabduba-i-Qaisar ...	Bareilly ...	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Thakur Prasad	24th	28th	225
20	Dabduba-i-Sikandari ...	Rampur ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Muhammad Husain,	26th	28th	390
21	Delhi Punch ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Fazlu-l-din	21st	24th	310
22	Desh Utkarak ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	...	24th	26th	...
23	Gowar Gazette ...	Bulandshahr.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Gangá Sahái	23rd	March 1st	40
24	Gurmukhi Akhbar ...	Lahore ...	Gurmukhi ...	Ditto ...	Gurmukh Singh	24th	Feby. 28th	200
25	Gyan Pradnyani Patrika.	Ditto ...	Hindi ...	Monthly ...	Nabin Chander Rai,	For the month of Jany.	23rd	...
26	Jalwa-i-Tar	Meerut ...	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Alimu-l-Din	Feby. 23rd	25th	330
27	Jaspur Gazette	Jaipur ...	Hindi-Urdú,	Bi-weekly ...	Mahabir Prasad	21st & 24th	24th & 27th respectively.	180
28	Jalwa-i-Tar	Meerut ...	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Ganeshi Lal	24th	27th	90
29	Jam-i-Jamshed	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Jamshed Ali	25th	March 1st	150
30	Kash Patrika	Benares ...	Hindi-Urdú,	Ditto	Lakshmi Shankar, M.A.	23rd	Feby. 24th	645 copies (including 588 copies taken by Govt.)

No.	Title	Place	Language	Frequency	Editor	Period	Number of Copies
31	Kaukab-i-Hind	Lucknow	Urdu	Bi-monthly	Rev. J. H. Messmore	"	341
32	Kavi Vachan Sudha	Benares	Hindi	Weekly	Chintamani Rao	12th	350
33	Khair Khwadh-i-Alam	Delhi	Urdu	Ditto	Mir Hasan	24th	140
34	Khair Khwadh-i-Panjab	Gujranwala	Ditto	Ditto	Brij Lal	20th	600
35	Koh-i-Nar	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Jawwad Ali	21st & 24th respectively	440 copies (including 60 copies taken by Govt.)
36	Kul Shradh Samachar	Aligarh	Hindi-Urdu	Monthly	"	For the month of Magh	...
37	Lama-i-Nar	Jaunpur	Urdu	Weekly	Hafiz Abdullah	Feb. 25th	50 copies
38	Lawrence Gazette	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Abdul Samad Khan	21st	185
39	Lyall Gazette	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ganeshi Lal	24th	...
40	Lyton Gazette	Delhi	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Bulaqi Das	"	250
41	Madras Gazette	Jodhpur	Hindi-Urdu	Weekly	Gobardhan Das	19th	100
42	Mada-i-Nur	Cawnpore	Urdu	Ditto	Nabi Bakhsh	23rd	40
43	Mada-i-Nur	Lucknow	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Tasadduq Husain	24th	...
44	Mashare-i-Ziradi	Meerut	Hindi-Urdu	Monthly	Munarrab Husain Khan	"	823 copies (including 50 copies taken by Govt.)
45	Meerut Akhbar	Ditto	Urdu	Weekly	Karimu-l-din	17th & 24th	...
46	Mir-i-Darakhshan	Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	Nusrat Ali	16th & 24th	180 copies
47	Mir-i-Nimroz	Bijnor	Ditto	Ditto	Muhibu-llah	22nd	100
48	Mitra Vids	Lahore	Hindi	Ditto	Mukund Ram	26th	250
49	Mir Gazette	Meerut	Urdu	Ditto	Khushwaqt Rai	20th	...
50	Munira-i-Akhbar	Bara Banka	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Yusuf	24th	160
51	Municipal Guide	Aggra	Hindi-Urdu	Monthly	Ali Jan	15th	75
52	Murad-i-Kashmir	Lucknow	Urdu	Ditto	Shyam Narayan	For the month of January	500

## List of papers examined—(concluded).

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, Weekly, or Otherwise.	Name of Publisher.	Date of Paper.	Date of Receipt.	Circulation.
53	Najmu-l-Akhbar	Etawah	Urdu	Weekly	Ráhu-llah Khán	Feby. 24th	1883. Feby. 25th	150 copies.
54	Najmu-l-Hind	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Pratáp Krishna	" 20th	" " "	130 "
55	Nasim-i-Agha	Agia	Ditto	Ditto	Jamhá Dás	" 23rd & 28th	" 25th & 1st March respectively.	325 "
56	Nasim-i-Hind	Fatehpur,	Ditto	Ditto	Kunj Bihari Lál	" 20th	" 24th	99 "
57	Nar Afshan	Ludhiana,	Ditto	Ditto	Révd. E. M. Wherry,	" 22nd	" " "	593 "
58	Nar-i-Budawn	Budawn	Ditto	Ditto	Amjad Husain	" " "	" 25th	250 "
59	Nar-i-Absar	Allahabad,	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Roshan Lál	March 1st	March 1st	131 copies (including 49 copies taken by Govt.)
60	Naru-3-Anwar	Cawnpore,	Ditto	Weekly	Muhammad Yáqub,	Feby. 24th	Feby. 24th	349 copies.
61	Nusrat-i-Akhbar	Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	Nusrat Ali	" 16th & 24th	" 23rd & 1st March respectively.	180 "
62	Nyaya-Sudha	Hardá	Marathi-Eng- lish.	Ditto	Basdeo Bhaskar	" 28th	March 1st	400 "
63	Oudh Akhbar	Lucknow,	Urdú	Daily	Sheo Prasad	" 23rd to 1st March.	Feby. 23rd to 1st March respectively.	620 copies (including 90 copies taken by Govt.)
64	Oudh Punch	Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	Sajjad Husain	" 20th	" 23rd	450 copies.
65	Panjab-i-Akhbar	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Muhammad Asim	" 21st & 24th	" 24th & 26th respectively.	250 "

66	Panjab Punch	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Weekly	...	Firozu-l-Din	...	17th	...	"	23rd	...	150	"
67	Patiala Akhbar	...	Patiala	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Rikhi Kesh	...	26th	...	"	Mareh 1st	...	300	"
68	Prayag Samachar	...	Allahabad	...	Hindi	...	Ditto	...	Dewaki Nandan	...	"	...	"	Febry. 26th	...	700	"
69	Prince of Wales Gazette	...	Meerut	...	Urdu	...	Ditto	...	Ganeshi Lal	...	20th	...	"	"	...	70	"
70	Rafah-i-Am	...	Sialkot	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Diwan Chand	...	24th	...	"	27th	...	600	"
71	Rahdar-i-Hind	...	Lahore	...	Ditto	...	Bi-weekly	...	Nadir Ali Shah	...	22nd & 26th	...	"	23rd & 27th respectively.	...	450	"
72	Ratan Prakash	...	Ratlam	...	Hindi and Urdu	...	Weekly	...	Muhammad Abdul-Haq	...	15th	...	"	25th	...	400	"
73	Reformer	...	Lahore	...	Urdu	...	Ditto	...	Nathu Ram	...	26th	...	"	28th	...	700	"
74	Rahis Akhbar	...	Delhi	...	Ditto	...	Bi-monthly	...	Maha Narayan	...	24th	...	"	26th	...	140	"
75	Riyazu-l-Akhbar	...	Gorakhpur	...	Ditto	...	Weekly	...	Nizam Ahmad	...	25th	...	"	27th	...	275	"
76	Saba Kapurthala	...	Kapurthala	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Sharfu-l-din	...	24th	...	"	26th	...	120	"
77	Sadiqu-l-Akhbar	...	Bahawalpur	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Abdu-l-Quds	...	22nd	...	"	"	...	320	"
78	Sahas	...	Allahabad	...	Bengali	...	Ditto	...	Rajni Kant Basu	...	26th	...	"	28th	...	300	"
79	Seijan Kirti Sudhakur	...	Udaipur	...	Hindi	...	Ditto	...	Banshi Dhar	...	19th	...	"	24th	...	200	"
80	Shakna-i-Hind	...	Meerut	...	Urdu	...	Tri-monthly	...	Ahmad Husain	...	20th	...	"	23rd	...	120	"
81	Shokh-i-Oudh	...	Lucknow	...	Ditto	...	Weekly	...	Tasawar Husain	...	23rd	...	"	27th	...	100	"
82	Shula-i-Tar	...	Cawnpore	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Muhammad Ibrahim	...	27th	...	"	March 1st	...	175	"
83	Talab	...	Moradabad	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Rahat Ali Khan	...	19th	...	"	Febry. 23rd	...	90	"
84	Tibyanu-l-Akhbar	...	Lucknow	...	Ditto	...	Bi-monthly	...	Muhammad Ali	...	27th	...	"	27th	...	110	"
85	Victoria Paper	...	Sialkot	...	Ditto	...	Daily	...	Gyan Chand	...	20th to 26th	...	"	23rd to 1st March respectively.	...	900	"
86	Vritt Dhar	...	Dhar	...	Marathi	...	Weekly	...	Hari Bhaskar	...	19th	...	"	23rd	...	135	"
87	Wagdy-i-Alam	...	Ghazipur	...	Urdu	...	Ditto	...	Siraju-l-din Ahmad	...	"	...	"	25th	...	250	"

ALLAHABAD,

PRIYA DAS, M.A.,

The 5th March, 1883.

Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

PRINTED AT THE N.W.P. AND OUDH GOVERNMENT PRESS, ALLAHABAD.



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